TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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WAS HIRED TO SET PLANT ON FIRE

Edmond Cherrix Started the Chincoteague Blaze

MAKES A FULL CONFESSION

His Statement Causes Excitement In The Town, And He And Boughter Are Hustled Off To The Accomac Jail.

Chincoteague, Va.—At a hearing before a local magistrate, Edmund Cherrix confessed to having set fire to the ice cream manufacturing plant of L. M. Boughter, resulting in the destruction of the Atlantic Hotel and numerous other structures, involving a loss estimated at $85,000. He stated that he had been hired by Boughter to fire the building.

According to Cherrix, Boughter had made efforts to sell the property, as he desired to go out of business, but could not find a purchaser.

The confession of Cherrix caused a great deal of excitement in the town, many persons, particularly those who lost property in the fire, expressing their indignation and anger.

Both Cherrix and Boughter were hustled off to the Accomac jail to await the action of the grand jury.

For some time after the fire there was speculation as to its origin; but it was not suspected that it was the result of incendiarism, and when the true facts came out the community was surprised and shocked.

The fire quickly spread from Boughter's place until 17 neighboring buildings were ablaze. An alarm was sounded, to which the Coast Guard, which was quartered on Wallops Island, nearby, responded. The soldiers were seriously handicapped because of the headway the blaze had already gained.

Seeing that it was useless to attempt to save the ice cream plant the men concentrated their efforts to stop the spread of the blaze.

Among the buildings in the path of the flames were:

The Atlantic Hotel, one of the oldest hotels in the South, destroyed, damage estimated at $40,000.

The New Marine Bank, which had not yet been occupied after being rebuilt, was almost destroyed, estimated damage $20,000.

The homes of J. T. Mears, W. C. Benting, Charles Burton and Charles Jeffries were also destroyed.

Over one hundred persons were rendered homeless by the fire, and they were cared for by friends. Charles W. Purnell, of Cambridge, Md., was manager of the Atlantic Hotel.

FIRE MENACE PROCLAMATION.

Wilson Would Set Apart October 9 As Prevention Day.

Washington.—President Wilson, in a proclamation, urged state governors to set apart Saturday, October 9, as Fire Prevention Day, and to request a general observance by the public.

The need for bringing "before the people the serious and unhappy effects of the present unnecessary fire waste and the need of their individual and collective effort in conserving the natural and created resources of America," was said by the President, in his proclamation, to be especially urgent, for the following reasons:

"The destruction by fire in the United States involves an annual loss of life of 15,000 men, women and children and over $350,000,000 in buildings, foodstuffs and other created resources.

"The need of the civilized world for American products to replace the ravages of the great war is especially great at this time.

"The present serious shortage of homes and business structures makes the daily destruction of buildings by fire an especially serious matter.

"A large percentage of the fires causing the annual American fire waste may be easily prevented by increased care and vigilance, on the part of citizens."

56 DIVORCES GIVEN IN DAY.

In Thirty-Three Of The Cases Action Was Started By Wife.

Reading.—Fifty-six divorces were granted by Judges Endlich and Wagner at the September session of argument court. This was a new record in separation of the matrimonial ties by the Berks Court. The principal cause was desertion. In 33 of the cases the action was started by the wife. Many of the separations were due to the social unrest that resulted from the World War.

SHIELDS WOMAN THIEF.

Mennonite Suffers Arrest Rather Than Tell Of Peculation.

Lancaster, Pa.—Rather than reveal the name of a poor woman with several children, who, she said, stole a basket of fruit in the Central Market, Mrs. Mary Lefever, a Mennonite, of Rawhusville, submitted to arrest on suspicion of being the thief and gave bail for court. Her father owns two farms.

FINDS RARE MALADY'S GERM.

Columbia Professor Discover The Cause Of "Sleeping Sickness."

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Discovery of the cause of "sleeping sickness" was reported by Dr. I. S. Wechler, of Columbia University, to the State Conference of Health Officers and Public Health Nurses, in session here. The origin, he said, was found to be a filterable virus, which, in experiments, has transmitted the disease from man to monkeys.

A BLUSHING BRIDE OF 462 POUNDS.

Rye, N. Y.—Miss Esther Light, of Purdy avenue, who weighs 462 pounds, became the bride of Daniel Holmes, of Purchase, near here.

The bridegroom weighs 126 pounds and is known throughout this section of Westchester as a leader of Methodist praying bands and as an exhorter.

He works daily as a gardener at Ophir Farm, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's estate, at Purchase.

DEATH AND RUIN BY EARTHQUAKE

Scores Known to Be Dead In Italian Disaster

MANY THOUSANDS INJURED

Many Dead Are Still Buried In Ruins —All Classes And Parties Unite In Offering Aid.

Rome.—Italy is again suffering from an earthquake disaster, the extent of which has not yet been measured. It is known, however, that hundreds of people have been killed and thousands injured. Many small towns and villages have been wrecked, and although assistance is being hurried from all parts of the country to the afflicted area, there is much suffering for want of food, medicines and shelter for the people.

"Every earthquake disaster is for Italy like a lost battle," said former Premier Luzzatti, after the Avezzano catastrophe, and this is now repeated in Tuscany. Though not so great, the present disaster recalls the distant tragedy of Messina.

It is not yet possible to calculate how many hundreds are dead—the list shows close to 400 already reported. There are many bodies under the ruins, and there are wounded also under the ruins who have not yet been reached by the rescuers. There are believed to be many thousands of injured; the hospitals at Spezia have already received about 500 and 300 others have been taken to other hospitals nearby. Improvised hospitals composed of tents are caring for many others—nobody knows how many. The injured and the homeless are thankful at least that the weather keeps fair, but at night it is very cold, especially on the mountain slopes.

All classes are combining in their efforts to render aid. Monarchists as well as Republicans, Socialists and Clericals and even anarchists are flocking to the scene of the earthquake from the bigger cities—Spezia, Florence, Lucs, Modena.

Admiral Solari, from Spezia, was the first to dispatch medicines, food, bandages and tents. Deputy Chiesa, former minister of aviation, was among the first to reach Fivizzano. He was followed by Admiral Solari and Signor Bertini, representing the government.

Survivors describe the shock as terrifying. The air was filled with choking, blinding dust so black that the sun was lost to view.

"It seemed like the end of the world," terrified peasants say.

The great towers of medieval castles were shaken, partially destroyed or seem tottering to a fall. The ducal palace at Massa Carrara, which was the summer residence of Napoleon's sister, was seriously damaged.

CAPITAL SEES PAPER CLOTHES.

But Only On Exhibition By Department Of Commerce.

Washington.—Paper clothing and other articles made from paper in Austrian factories were placed on exhibition by the Department of Commerce. Later the exhibit will be offered to clothing and other interested manufacturers for examination.

The exhibit includes workmen's suits, a table cover, collars and cuffs, a laundry bag and a wall decoration. One paper suit is quoted at 32 crowns or about 15 cents in United States currency, while another sells for 120 crowns or about 55 cents. In the exhibit is also a suit made of 40 per cent. paper, which in Austria sells at 575 crowns or about $2.65 in American money at the present rate of exchange.

According to the officials of the department, the garments are washable.

IN U. S. SERVICE 50 YEARS.

Assistant Secretary Adee, State Department, Celebrates.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary Alvey A. Adee, of the State Department, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the service of the government. He has been in his present post as second assistant since 1886, but his first duty was as secretary at the legation at Madrid in 1870.

"I congratulate you, my dear Mr. Secretary," Secretary Colby wrote Mr. Adee, "not only on the attainment of so rounded and full a period of honorable years, but on the brilliant and notable services to your country which have marked this long period."

WOMAN DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

Those At Parkersburg, W. Va., To Affiliate With Men.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The Democratic women of Wood county have perfected an organization here with Mrs. A. D. Hopkins as chairman of the county organization, which will be affiliated with the Democratic County Committee. Mrs. J. E. Wilkinson was named chairman of the local committee, with Miss Emily Gilkeson secretary.

LARGEST CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Three Contain One-tenth of the People of Country

THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS

More Than One-quarter Of The Population Of The Country Live In 67 Cities Having A Population Of 100,000 Or More.

Washington.—About one-tenth of the people of the United States live in the cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, while more than one-quarter live in 67 cities having a population of 100,000 or more, final statistics of the fourteenth census are expected to show.

The three cities with populations of 1,000,000 or more—New York, Chicago and Philadelphia—have a combined population of 10,145,521, showing an increase of 1,644,347, or about 19.5 per cent., in the 10 years since 1910.

Cities having 500,000 to 1,000,000 have increased from five in 1910 to nine this year, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Buffalo having advanced into this class.

There was a net increase of two in the cities of the 250,000 to 500,000 class with a total of 13, although six cities advanced into this classification. They are Kansas City, Mo.; Seattle, Indianapolis, Rochester, Portland, Ore., and Denver.

There are 42 cities of from 100,000 to 250,000 this year, a net increase of 11, although 17 have shown increases bringing them into this class. The list of cities having a population of 100,000 or more, some of which have been revised since first announced, is given below in their order of rank with the designation of the 1910 rank and their 1920 population:

City	1910 Rank	1920 Population
New York	1st	5,621,151
Chicago	2nd	2,701,705
Philadelphia	3rd	1,823,158
Detroit	9th	993,739
Cleveland	6th	796,836
St. Louis	4th	772,897
Boston	5th	748,060
Baltimore	7th	733,826
Pittsburgh	8th	588,193
Los Angeles	17th	576,678
San Francisco	11th	508,410
Buffalo	10th	506,775
Milwaukee	12th	457,147
Washington	16th	437,571
Newark	14th	414,216
Cincinnati	13th	401,247
New Orleans	15th	387,219
Minneapolis	18th	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	20th	324,410
Seattle	21st	315,652
Indianapolis	22nd	314,194
Jersey City	19th	297,864
Rochester	25th	295,850
Portland, Ore.	28th	258,288
Denver	27th	256,491
Toledo	30th	243,109
Providence	23rd	237,595
Columbus	29th	237,031
Louisville	24th	234,891
St. Paul	26th	234,595
Oakland, Cal.	32nd	216,361
Akron, O.	31st	208,435
Atlanta	31st	200,616
Omaha	41st	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	33rd	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	36th	178,270
Richmond, Va.	39th	171,667
Syracuse, N. Y.	34th	171,717
New Haven, Ct.	35th	162,519
Memphis, Tenn.	37th	162,351
San Antonio, Tex.	54th	161,308
Dallas, Tex.	58th	158,976
Dayton, O.	43rd	152,559
Bridgeport, Ct.	49th	143,152
Houston, Tex.	68th	138,076
Hartford, Ct.	51st	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	38th	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	44th	137,634
Paterson, N. J.	40th	135,866
Youngstown, O.	67th	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	60th	129,563
Des Moines, Ia.	62nd	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	53rd	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	42nd	120,485
Trenton, N. J.	52nd	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	45th	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	57th	118,110
Camden, N. J.	56th	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	82nd	115,777
Albany, N. Y.	50th	113,334
Lowell, Mass.	46th	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	61st	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	47th	109,694
Reading, Pa.	55th	107,784
Fort Worth, Tex.	75th	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	48th	104,482
Kansas City, Kan.	65th	101,177
Yonkers, N. Y.	66th	100,226

WARNS OF INFLUENZA WAVE.

Dr. Copeland Predicts Outbreak But Says It Will Be Mild.

New York.—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said he believed there would be a recurrence of influenza this winter. He added, however, that at present he was more concerned about smallpox.

"I do not think the influenza this winter will be more than half as severe as the one last winter," he said. "I don't look for the recurrence until after Christmas and do not think it will be as widespread or nearly as fatal as the last."

SEVEN HURT IN CRASH.

Two Trains Of Trolleys Collide In Niagara Gorge.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Seven persons were injured, none seriously, in a collision of two trains of trolley cars in the Niagara Gorge. Scores of other passengers on the rear trailers of one train saved themselves by jumping when they saw the other train bearing down upon them. A break in the trolley line caused the first train to stall.

ENFRANCHISED WOMAN NOW CHEWS TOBACCO.

Kansas City.—A woman asked W. H. Scott, a policeman, how to reach an address. Scott told her.

"Thanks," said the woman, and, reaching into a pocket of her coat, took out a plug of tobacco and bit off a chew. Scott arrested her on a charge of disturbing the peace.

In Municipal Court Judge John M. Kennedy dismissed the case.

"If women may vote, why shouldn't they chew?" inquired the judge.

NATIONS NOT IN HURRY TO DISARM

Governments Seem Slow to Take Up Question

OPPOSITION OF JAPANESE

Informal Investigation Has Been Started By The United States Government Of The Progress Being Made.

Washington. — Informal investigation has been started by the United States Government of the progress being made by the nations of the world in the movement for universal disarmament.

Inasmuch as control of armaments was made one of the objects of the League of Nations, the inquiry into the movement for universal disarmament has developed, officials said Tuesday, into an investigation of the present status of the armament control clauses of the League of Nations covenant.

Without having taken up the main problem of a radical and general disarmament of nations, the League of Nations, according to reports received here in official circles, has begun the organization of machinery for solving the problem. Preliminary investigations and studies of the league have commenced, and some subsidiary phases of the main problem, such as the control of the manufacture of munitions and of the use of gas in warfare, have already been discussed with a view to reaching a universal agreement.

Organization of the "advisory committee on military, naval and air questions," as provided in the league covenant for advising the council on the means of execution of the armament control clauses of the covenant was made by the league council, according to official advices, in Rome, May 17. At that time the question of disarmament in its broadest phase was not considered, and it was understood that it would not be considered by the league immediately. Some of the smaller nations of the league pressed very anxiously, but vainly, at that time, according to the advices, for the taking of steps looking to the application of the control clauses of the covenant.

In August, the advisory committee on military, naval and air matters met with the league council at San Sebastian, Spain, where its first agenda was, according to official advices, as follows:

"Elaboration of the regulation of the league as to the military, naval and aerial forces and armaments of states requesting admission to the league; control of the traffic in armament and munitions; use of poison gas in warfare, and duties of the committee as to the eventual exercise of the right of the League of Nations to make investigation at any time in Germany under the treaty of Versailles."

As a result of the necessity of seeking American co-operation, whether within the league or without, in any effectual program for the limitation of armaments, the official advices reported that early action on any scheme for universal disarmament was not to be expected. At the same time the clashing of the nationistic interests of many nations also was recognized as temporarily obstructing any plans for the immediate reduction of armaments.

Advices from Japan have indicated that strong opposition exists there against any limitation of armaments, as it is claimed that Japan, on account of her peculiar position, is entitled to exception by other nations from any program for disarmament. Inquiries from other sources have indicated an unwillingness on the part of other nations to consent to reduce in any way their armaments short of the most universal co-operation of all other governments.

GERARD DEMOCRAT FINANCIER.

Former Ambassador To Germany Supervise Funds.

New York.—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, has accepted the post of chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee, it was announced by Senator Harrison, in charge of Democratic headquarters during the absence of Chairman George White. As head of the finance committee, it was announced, Mr. Gerard will have general supervision of the collection of Democratic campaign funds.

FIUME GETS U. S. CARGO.

Cogne Had Cargo For America, But Captain Diverts It.

Paris.—The arrival at Fiume of the steamer Cogne, with a general cargo valued at 10,000,000 francs, is reported in a Fiume dispatch. The cargo was originally destined for America, but Fiumian officials succeeded in inducing the captain, while the vessel was coaling at Catania, to divert her to Fiume.

BILLIONS OWED US BY WORLD

New French Loan Brings Total Issues to $1,384,633,000

FRANCE TO CUT HER LOAN

The Mexican Government Is The Smallest Borrower Among The Nations On The American Market.

New York.—The French loan of $200,000,000, launched and oversubscribed immediately brings the total of foreign government borrowings from the banks and people in the United States up to $1,384,633,000.

Add to this $115,552,000 loaned to the Orient on Japanese and Chinese Government bond issues and America will be seen to be holding today gilt-edged Government securities of world powers totaling $1,680,744,000.

Perhaps, however, in the matter of gilt-edged holdings the Russian Imperial Government credits and bonds, totaling $75,000,000, might be scratched off. The first of the Russian issue matured June 18, 1919, but payment was defaulted. The second issue of the defunct Czarist regime matured December 1, 1921, but interest on the issue was defaulted December 1, 1919, so little hope is held out for redemption by Russia of the notes next year.

By floating her new bond issue of $100,000,000 France hopes to be able to redeem in full her present $250,000,000 issue of Government securities, which mature the 15th of next month. When she pays off the large obligation France will drop from second into fourth place as a foreign borrower in the United States.

Great Britain will top the list with outstanding bond issues totaling $772,633,000. Canada will be second, with $150,000,000; Japan will be third, with $102,552,000, and France fourth, with $100,000,000.

Outside the French $250,000,000, which will be taken up next month, and the defunct Russian issues, approximately $440,000,000 of the total matures and should have been redeemed by the end of next year.

Germany still has approximately $2,000,000 outstanding among holders in the United States. The original German issue was $10,000,000 in the form of one-year discount notes, placed on the American market in June, 1916, before the United States entered the war. These notes matured April 1, 1917, and one year thereafter a majority of them were paid through the efforts of a New York banking house. Holders of some $2,000,000 worth, however, have never presented their notes for collection.

The Mexican Government is the smallest borrower among the nations on the American market, a $500,000 Government bond issue being the only complete Mexican loan floated in this country. A portion of a $25,000,000 loan was taken by American investors, but the exact amount is not available.

Among the larger borrowers Belgium has floated $75,000,000 worth of Government bonds in the United States; Italy, $25,000,000; China, $13,000,000; Sweden, $25,000,000; Switzerland, $55,000,000; Norway, $5,000,000, and Bolivia, $4,048,000.

The above figures cover only Government loans. If foreign borrowings based on corporate and utility security flotations in the United States were added, the total loans now held by the American banks and people would reach $2,347,011,078.

HORSE THIEF FACES LIFE TERM.

Fourth Conviction Requires Court To Impose Maximum Sentence.

New York.—Frederick Hose, of 222 Moore street, Brooklyn, was found guilty in the Kings County Court of stealing a horse and wagon. This was his fourth conviction and, when he comes up for sentence Monday, he must be given a life term.

It was charged that August 7 last he stole a horse and wagon belonging to the National Laundry Service, Incorporated. Hose had an opportunity to plead guilty, with some chance of obtaining leniency, but he preferred to stand trial.

BABY KEEPS MOTHER FREE.

Missouri Officials Refuse To Allow It To Be Incarcerated.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A baby saved Mrs. Margaret Burington from incarceration in prison here. Sentenced to three years for using the mails to defraud, Mrs. Burington arrived with her 6-month-old baby. Attorney-General Brundage ruled Missouri law does not permit incarceration of children, so the woman was refused entrance and sent back to Wisconsin.

ORDERS U. S. SHIP'S RELEASE.

D'Annunzio Disapproves Of The Seizure Of The Cogne.

London.—Gabriele d'Annunzio has disapproved the seizure of the American steamer Cogne by his officers and will order its release, says a Rome dispatch of Tuesday to the Exchange Telegraph quoting advices from Fiume.

MINISTER ROBBED OF $1,000.

Chicago.—Two victims of New York "depot bandits" arrived in Chicago with a thrilling robbery story. They were the Rev. August Berglund, Swedish Baptist minister, and his wife, who are on their way to Alchester, S. D.

As Mr. and Mrs. Berglund stepped up to the door of a coach in the Pennsylvania Station in New York they said two men grabbed the minister by the throat and extracted $1,000 from his coat pocket. The men escaped in the crowd.

1—Republican National Chairman Hays before the senate committee on campaign expenditures. 2—Scene during the pageant at Truro, Mass., celebrating the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. 3—Minister of War Tamaka, who is called "the man behind the Japanese throne."

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Managers of Both Parties Are Raising Big Hullabaloo Over Campaign Funds.

LAW VIOLATIONS CHARGED

Gompers Asks Union Labor to Support Cox—More Trouble in Mining Fields—Poles Destroy Budenny's Red Army in Galicia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Candidate Cox and the managers of both the Democratic and the Republican campaigns have created a deal of noise and fury with their charges and counter-charges relating to the campaign funds. Accusations and retorts, denials and admissions have been flying thick and probably will not cease for some time. The senatorial investigating committee seemingly is determined to get at the truth without fear or favor, and if certain of the charges are sustained, legal proceedings are likely to result.

Republican managers assert that Cox's charges that they had conspired to buy the presidency with huge sums of money have been completely disproved. Homer Cummings, former Democratic national chairman, told the senators he could find no evidence of corruption in the Republican plan for raising campaign funds, and added that his own party organization was trying to raise funds by the same method used by the Republicans. But, he complained, the latter had been the more successful. Neither Mr. Cummings nor any other witness heard by the committee was willing to admit that the presidency could be "bought."

Mr. Cox elaborated his statements by making public a document entitled "Campaign Plan in Larger Cities," which he said proved the Republican national committee was seeking to raise sums ranging from $5,000 to $10,000. Treasurer Upham disposed of this by explaining that the plan outlined in the document was not ratified, but on the contrary was vetoed almost without discussion because the national committee was determined to try out the $1,000 limit plan. How closely this was adhered to was told the senators by National Chairman Hays. He said: "During the period from June 14, 1920, to August 26, 1920, there were 12,389 men and women contributors to both the national committee and to state committees through the joint collecting organization, an average of $82.11. Of these none have been over the thousand-dollar rule except eight, which eight have given a total of $13,500, an average of $1,687.50. The highest of these was $2,800."

On Tuesday Mr. Upham supplemented this by submitting the full list of contributors to the Harding fund. Fewer than a dozen, he said, had given more than $1,000 and two subscriptions of $5,000 each were the largest received to date. The quotas for the national fund, Mr. Upham said, totaled $4,887,000 approximately, with $800,000 additional quotas for special state funds, but that it was a case of "50 per cent off for cash." He said the glowing "bulletins" sent out to Republican fund workers and quoted extensively by Governor Cox were "bull" and "salesmanship." The Republican budget, he insisted, was for slightly more than $3,000,000.

But the Democrats were not out of ammunition, by any means. The next thing they brought to the attention of the senatorial committee was the "de luxe" book, "Republicanism in 1920," which William Barnes of New York was said to be getting out. The senators were shown a list of wealthy men who had pledged some $37,000 for this Barnes effort, and Wilbur Marsh, Democratic treasurer, said that to his mind it indicated a plan to collect large campaign funds independently of the regular Republican machinery. He named a number of organizations that, he said, were engaged in similar efforts, mentioning the National Young Men's Republican league, the Southern Protective Tariff association, the Committee of American Business Men, the American Defense society and the Republican Publicity association.

As for the Barnes book, the Democrats assert the Republicans are breaking the law by accepting for this campaign effort contributions from corporations. The senatorial committee decided to hear more of it from Mr. Barnes, probably in Pittsburgh.

Provoked into recrimination, the Republicans are making various accusations against their opponents. In the first place Chairman Hays asserted the Democrats were planning to raise a fund of $10,000,000—which the latter promptly denied. Then Mr. Hays charged that the liquor interests were actively engaged in supporting the campaign of Governor Cox, and he produced a letter signed by the president of the New Jersey Federation of Liquor Interests which said the organization had set out to do its part toward the election of Mr. Cox and called for assistance, financial and otherwise. The reply of the Democrats to this is that they have received no contributions from either the wets or the drys.

More serious, perhaps, was the accusation made before the senators that the Democrats were breaking the law by assessing federal officeholders for campaign money. W. D. Jamieson, director of finances for the Democratic national committee, was questioned closely concerning this and partly admitted its truth, but said the soliciting letters were sent to the homes of the officeholders and that he was soliciting funds from Democrats as Democrats, not as federal officials. He said his office had sent out about 300,000 letters of appeal. He told of a card index of 500,000 Democrats—with incomes. But he said the income estimates were made by Democratic leaders in the various neighborhoods, not from the income tax reports in the department at Washington.

The combined efforts of Senators Reed, Spencer, Edge and Kenyon brought out from Mr. Jamieson the fact that federal officials generally were solicited; that they were informed of the exact amount they were expected to give, and that only those who were so poorly paid that Mr. Jamieson "didn't think it worth while to waste a 10-cent special delivery on a 1-cent man" were excepted from the assessment.

Samuel Gompers and his associates in the management of the American Federation of Labor have finally announced themselves in the matter of the presidential campaign. The "nonpartisan political committee" of the federation has issued a report on the candidates for the presidency in which Governor Cox is proclaimed a stronger champion of organized labor than Senator Harding. Consequently members of unions are urged to vote for Cox. The report, which is signed by Gompers, Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison, lists as "favorable" or "unfavorable" to labor the legislative record of Senator Harding as a member of the Ohio state senate and in the United States senate on measures in which organized labor had a special interest.

It does likewise with Mr. Cox as a member of the house in 1912 and as governor of Ohio in 1913, 1914, 1917-19-20. The records of the candidates are summed up as follows:

Harding—Favorable, 7; unfavorable, 10; paired unfavorably, 1.

Cox—Favorable, 60; unfavorable, 0.

More trouble has broken out in the mining fields. President Wilson, after receiving and approving the report of the wage award made by the federal commission for the anthracite miners, telegraphed his urgent request that the men also accept it. The miners' scale committee did this under protest, but a strong minority in 66 locals refused and voted to take a "vacation" until better terms were granted. In some of the bituminous fields also work has ceased. In Alabama the men struck on order of President Lewis because, he says, the terms of the agreement are not being carried out by the operators. In Iowa the miners and operators failed to reach an agreement, but there may be no strike there.

New York was badly tied up by an unexpected strike of about 8,000 employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which concern is in the hands of a federal receiver who refused the wage demands of the men. For days very few cars were operated.

The railroads of the country began operations on their own resources on September 1. During the six months in which their earnings were guaranteed by the transportation act they cost the government about $100,000,000 a month. The only further aid they will get from the government comes from loans from the revolving fund created by the act.

The Tennessee house of representatives tried to undo its action in ratifying the suffrage amendment by expunging from its journal all record of the ratification and voting to nonconcur in the action of the senate. Next day the senate refused to join with the house in its attempted reversal of the ratification. Secretary of State Colby says woman suffrage is an accomplished fact and that there is no chance for reconsideration.

Another great victory for the Poles was recorded last week. General Budenny's bolshevist army, which had invaded Galicia and was threatening Lemberg and the rich oil fields of that region, was cut off and virtually destroyed. Only a few detachments escaped and these were reported in disorderly retreat. Budenny's men, mostly mounted, were advancing on Lublin and had nearly surrounded Zamose, midway between that city and Lemberg, when the Poles flanked them and attacked from the east, putting them to rout. The Russians had walked into a trap deliberately set by the Poles. The losses of the reds in men and material were heavy. The "retirement" of this army was officially admitted by Moscow.

In the north the Russo-Polish war degenerated into a confused series of isolated battles, various units of both sides being separated from their main commands and in some cases forced across the East Prussian border. In general, however, the Poles continued their successes of the former week, and they even advanced into Lithuanian territory for strategic purposes despite the orders of Lithuania to the contrary. What Germany would do with the many thousands of reds who took refuge in East Prussia was a pressing question. The Poles feared these men would be permitted to reenter Russian territory and rejoin their army, and there was reason for this fear. The Germans complained they had not enough troops there to guard the interned reds, but their hatred of the Poles is so great that their motives are open to grave suspicion.

What promised to develop into another severe blow for the soviet Russians was the drive started by the Ukrainians in conjunction with Poland. They began by forcing the reds across the Dniester river near Buczacz and capturing that city. They have another force operating along the Dniester river and it is hoped that it can unite with General Wrangel.

The peace parley at Minsk broke up, but the bolshevik government announced its willingness to resume the negotiations at Riga.

Dr. Walter Simons, German foreign minister, told the reichstag that proposals had been made to him to cooperate with Russia against the western powers as a means of breaking the bonds imposed by the treaty of Versailles, but that he had rejected them because they would mean that Germany would become the theater of war. He said he had also rejected proposals to unite with the western powers against Russia. "No power at war with soviet Russia," the foreign minister added, "need count on our support."

At last reports Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork had not succeeded in starving himself to death in Brixton jail, but was growing mysteriously stronger. The riots in Ireland and efforts elsewhere in his behalf did not cease, but the British government flatly refused to release him. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the American commission for Irish independence, after an interview with Secretary of State Colby, made the curious assertion that Mr. Colby has promised to "endeavor to do something and do it quickly" in behalf of the prisoner. What any American official can do properly, in the circumstances, is a puzzle.

SECOND IN SHIP TONNAGE

Big Gain in United States Shipping Facilities—Lloyds Figures Put It at 12,406,000.

London.—According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping for 1920-21, the sengoing tonnage of the United States, apart from Great Lakes, has increased since 1914 by more than 500 per cent, and now stands at 12,406,000 tons.

Thus the United States comes second only to the United Kingdom, which has 18,111,000 tons.

Japan, which in 1914 took sixth place, is now third, with 2,996,000 tons, closely followed by France, with 2,963,000 tons.

Including sailing ships, but excluding tonnage on the Great Lakes, the United States now owns 24 per cent of the world's tonnage, as against 4.7 per cent six years ago.

The figures shown for the former belligerent countries include a considerable amount of enemy tonnage provisionally allocated to those countries.

Germany, which in 1914 occupied, after the United Kingdom, the first position with more than 5,000,000 tons of shipping, now only owns 419,000 tons.

The steam tonnage owned by the principal maritime countries in June, 1920, totaled 53,905,000.

Killed on Pike's Peak.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Mrs. Frances P. Hollowell of Marysville, Mo., was killed by lightning o nthe summit of Pike's Peak. Another woman in the party was curiously burned.